

COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWS

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COMMUNITY SERVICE, INC.

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Community Service, Inc., was incorporated in 1940 as a non-profit organization to supply information and service for small communities and their leaders, in the belief that the decay of the American community constitutes a crisis which calls for steady and creative effort. The nation-wide interest expressed during the succeeding years has reinforced this opinion.

PUBLICATIONS

THE SMALL COMMUNITY, by Arthur E. Morgan, \$3.00 cloth, \$1.75 paper
 A BUSINESS OF MY OWN: POSSIBILITIES IN SMALL COMMUNITY OCCUPATIONS AND
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THE FUTURE OF SMALL COMMUNITY LIFE

The past hundred and fifty years produced greater changes in the living and working conditions of western Europe and America than had taken place in the twenty centuries preceding. Unless social stability deteriorates and technical advance loses much of its impulse, conditions of living during the century ahead may change as rapidly as during the recent past.

Within a generation or two men may live fifty miles or more from their work and travel there by air in half an hour. Television, sound pictures, and other techniques may provide the most skillful and interesting instruction in the most remote schoolroom, with great changes in our educational system. Every family, wherever located, may have in effect preferred seats at every important public occasion, and at every great opera. In a few generations the world may feed itself by the work of one-third of its population, as compared with two-thirds required today, releasing millions for the production of other goods. The world may clothe itself at relatively small cost in labor with the products of mine, oil well, and factory, instead of with the products of field and pasture. Factory built houses may be bought, used and discarded as readily as furniture is now.

The callings men follow may greatly change. Technical developments will continue to affect living habits. The very structure of society may be profoundly modified, as it is now being modified by big business, big government, big labor and modern technology.

In such a flux of living conditions, what realism can there be in planning the future of small communities? Should we not "let nature take its course" as to the size and character of social groupings in which people will live?

Despite the great social changes which will come, there are certain fundamentals of living which will remain. On the physical plane it is obvious that men will continue to breathe air, to drink water and to eat food. Wherever men may live under civilized conditions, good air to breathe, good water to drink, and wholesome food in good variety will always continue to be among the concerns of social planning. We do not so clearly recognize that on the plane of social living there are basic and inescapable necessities almost as important.

Some of these underlying necessities for wholesome social life are as yet largely unrecognized. The importance of issues does not depend on their being recognized as important. Uncontaminated drinking water always has been important to human health, but until the science of bacteriology and knowledge of water-borne diseases developed during the past century, millions of people died from typhoid and other "mysterious" diseases carried by water, while present methods of water purification would have been rejected as fastidious nonsense. Today a typhoid epidemic in America would be almost certain evidence of bad public administration.

In the social world as well, there are certain fundamental conditions which always have been and probably always will be essential to stable continuing culture

on a high level. Some of these are as nearly unrecognized today as was the need for uncontaminated water in the days of our great-grandparents. Yet, to paraphrase a legal axiom, ignorance of the natural laws of society does not free us from the ill effects of violating them. Some of the natural laws of society relate to small community or primary group living, and these will operate in the new world of the future as surely as in the old world of the past. If we can recognize the conditions which, regardless of the stage of technology achieved, are universally necessary for a good society, we can plan with assurance that our aims will not be made obsolete by the course of events.

It probably will continue to be true that rural areas and small communities will be the chief source of our population. Within two generations Russia will probably have about three times the population of the United States, largely because her people are more than eighty percent rural, whereas Americans are two thirds urban. Whoever cares for continuity of the American way of life would do well to think of the long-time conditions of population as well as of the short-time conditions of diplomacy and politics.

Good living conditions always will require ample physical space, especially for the free movement of children. As children develop they tend to go through the stages which the race has experienced in its evolution. For a time they are in some respects like wild animals or savages, and for healthy development need a large amount of freedom from physical restraint. (We have yet to realize how deeply prevailing educational programs violate this need.) We do not know the extent to which the nervous tensions and the warps and twists which commonly distort personality are the result of inadequate space during childhood, and of the habitual denial of normal childhood freedom. Well planned rural and small community life can meet the space requirements of children and of adults.

Intimate, first-hand acquaintance with friends and neighbors, covering a cross-section of society in all phases of living, is essential to the development of normal and well proportioned personality. Children take over the basic cultural inheritance of the past and acquire the arts of living chiefly by observation and imitation. It will doubtless continue to be true that the major traits of personality are acquired in the first decade of life, and chiefly from the immediate environment. If that environment is a full and varied expression of normal human living and association, the developing personalities will tend to become well adjusted to life in general. If children live in specialized, synthetic environments, where they see only limited and specialized parts of the whole process of living, their development will be warped and incomplete.

The mutual confidence and respect which holds the world of men together have their chief source of origin and of continuance in small group acquaintances where children learn by experience to live by mutual confidence. Mass associations in childhood lead to lack of mutual confidence. If early associations are limited to sharply classified groups, such as are found in suburbs of "the best

people," or in areas of laborers' homes, then mutual confidence will be class-limited, and conditions will be present for producing class tensions and conflicts.

These references illustrate the fact that if we examine those requirements of a good society which will exist almost regardless of technology and of changes in conditions of living, we shall find that primary group or small community life is not an incidental phase of human living, but that it is essential to continuing vitality and quality, almost irrespective of social and technical change. Always there is effort, with limited degrees of success, to capture for urban living the desirable qualities of small community life. The more careful study we make of the subject the more we shall realize the formidable and almost insuperable difficulties in the way of realizing the advantages of small community living in urban environments. On the other hand, the general trend of technical and social development is in the direction of making the advantages of urban living available to small communities.

The values of small community or primary group living, and its necessity for normal life, will not disappear with the technical and social changes ahead. Social planning should become conscious of the inherent need of men for the values which are characteristic of good small community living, and should give them as recognized place in social planning as is given to good air, good water, and good food. Realization of the importance of pure water supplies has been in considerable degree the cause of doubling the average length of human life during the past century. Realization of the inherent importance of wholesome small community living might play a comparable part in lengthening the period of national vitality, and of the duration of civilizations.

As the control of men over their environment grows it will be increasingly possible to insure social and living conditions which will meet these inherent and continuing needs of a good society. In the long run it is not men's inability to realize their plans which limits their achievement of a good society, but rather the inadequacy and lack of clear definition of the ends to be achieved.

—Arthur E. Morgan

We live in a culture in which our personal lives are segmented. Family life, business and work life, recreation, artistic expression, education, and civic responsibility become unrelated activities. The individual is become legion, the home a group of people with unrelated activity, and the community an assortment of disassociated relationships. Through work, buying practices, and political position individuals share without understanding in the creation of far-reaching accumulations of tremendous power capable of destruction, but without human responsibility. To preserve our own sense of individual responsibility, our sanity, and our creative capacity, all the circumstances, materials and relations attending our living must be patterned into an integrated way of living.—From "Macedonia Cooperative Community: A Report."

SAFE AND INSANE

By PHILIP WYLIE

The following extracts are from an article in the January Atlantic which was read after the leading article in this issue was written. The similarities result from dealing with the same facts. Philip Wylie, writer for Paramount and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and for the Saturday Evening Post, Redbook, American and other magazines, and formerly an editor of the New Yorker, knows the city life he describes. (Reprinted by permission of publisher.)

The past fifty years of what we call civilization have utterly ruined childhood. The automobile, by restricting children to the yard or the block, by conditioning their very impulse to chase a ball, and by hooting at them like a beast whenever they appear on the margins of its sacred raceways, has taken away their last rights. The city itself is, of course, no place for children. Today the millionaire's son is as much immured as the child in Victorian slums; perhaps the chauffeur drives him to and from school, but he is walled in by the hooting iron and is altogether cut off from Nature.

The needs of children are perfectly described by those recent psychological discoveries which show that the development of each person follows the evolution of the entire species. The infant is the instinctual animal; the tot, a savage with the savage's fears, curiosities, unwitting cruelties, and naïveté; the grade pupil is the advancing barbarian, full of lawless enterprises, excitements, rituals, outdoor achievement, and tribal activity; the adolescent is the medieval mystic; after him comes the adult—if all the other stages have been thoroughly experienced and assimilated. But in the modern city, suburb, town, and even to a great extent in the village, the child has been deprived of any normal opportunity to engage in these cultural phases.

There is no adequate way for children to wage war against this fierce and universal imprisonment. Their parents try increasingly to barricade them from perils, to fence up their schoolyards, and to hire more supervisors for them, more life guards, more cops at corners, more counselors at camp. Their own so-called adult properties and interests constantly militate against childhood necessities. Their very working hours and pastimes make children a handicap rather than an interest. Indeed, the American child is impounded as soon as it can crawl in what is wretchedly called a play pen—a convenience to every mother which keeps the tot from chewing through electric wires and the like, but which frustrates its every vital instinct.

The expression of natural instincts in towns and cities, limited to the unnatural material at hand, is necessarily of an "illegal" nature. In open country—woods, fields, farms, lakesides—the world is every child's oyster. In towns and cities, everything is "owned" save that which lies in the gutter. This presents the child with total dilemma, total frustration. His environment ought to belong to

him and he ought to be a free agent in it. But if he even takes the bark off a tree to make a miniature boat to float in a pool, the urban child destroys somebody's birch, his dad has to pay, and the old lady who owns the goldfish pond has him chased by policemen.

The rebellion of city children naturally takes the form of property destruction, for property has become their enemy instead of their friend. They steal from stores; they steal cars; they smash windows; they set fires; they interfere with traffic; they damage trees and public benches; they paint brick walls and iron deer. Most of these are enterprises in which I, myself, have engaged. Generally, I was not caught; when I was caught, my family could pay. But the children of families who cannot pay, when caught in such activities and others analogous, are known as juvenile delinquents, taken before judges, sent to reform schools, and cemented into criminal habits.

Such rebellion, however, is merely a negative act which expresses resentment over the fact that the child has been deprived of all suitable opportunity to practice his impulses. The child of modern civilization takes his real revenge—or makes his compensation—when he has shaken off the trap of youth and has become, legally at any rate, an adult. The great majority of Americans alive today are preoccupied with such acts of revenge and compensation. They are performed in three principal categories, besides outright criminality.

The overweening passion of grown Americans for games, play, pleasures, and vicarious sports via stadiums, ball parks, radio, movies, and newspapers is the first great evidence of misspent—or, rather, unspent—childhoods. The second is the aggressive, hostile, irresponsible exploitation seen so commonly in businessmen—the littlest along with the greatest. Disguised as “go-getters,” “individualists,” “builders,” and “progressives,” they usurp as much power as they can, with total disregard for human welfare—as a revenge for and a protection against the damage society did them in childhood. They feel that by becoming owners they can make up for having lived for many years amidst universal deprivation. The third category results from a complete ruin of the adult by the distortions of childhood environment, and in it are some 20 per cent of the population: the hopeless neurotics and the insane. These people are popularly supposed to be unable to face the grown-up world; actually, they are unable to face the terrible destitutions of their childhood.

Children have been sacrificed to “civilization” as much as if they had been poured by millions into the belly of a red-hot idol. The cost, as any good psychologist would expect, is to be found in the national pall of adult infantilism and regression. Most adults remain children all their lives, often even those who are known as statesmen, senators, generals, admirals, and industrial tycoons.

The life of a child ought to be a process of adventure, experience, and exploit, graduated upward to suit his rising consciousness—which, as I have said, follows the unfolding pattern of all instinct. In this process, if he is to become truly adult

and thus mentally and emotionally secure, he must make contact with the evolutionary experiences of his forebears, for only thus can his emotions mature and only thus can he get a biological sense of those fundamentals of human life and society which sustain civilization even at its most citified summits. But instead of aiding and abetting this procedure, we have done everything we can think of to shield and protect our children from the facts of life.

All my adult life I have been appalled at the absence of basic experience in my associates. They think they know what they are doing, but they live in a world of dreams; and the very fact of their ignorances inevitably fills them with enormous hostilities and with immense insecurities.

I have met countless people who are active in various health, hospital, welfare, and hygiene societies, but who have never seen a chicken killed or a kitten born. They cross the Atlantic, but they cannot swim. They have slept in hotels in Cairo and Bombay but never in the woods. They drive to the top of Pike's Peak, but they have never shinnied a tree or climbed a cliff. They install automatic heating plants in their homes and air-conditioning in their offices, but they could not be trusted to burn trash in a back yard. They make ice in their kitchens, but they have never skated or skied or snowshoed. They eat all their lives, and wear carnations and orchids, but they have never planted a seed or raised a crop.

Now, these people, for all their wonderful accomplishments, such as the atom bomb, are not really conscious, because they have had no true primary experiences in life. They do not know what it is like to feel alive or to be alive. All of them are terribly frightened of their civilization. Their fears run from an entirely rational anxiety about crossing their own streets to the equally rational panic over the possibility that they may get into another war. Such fears, of course, make them aggressive—which greatly increases the chances of wars. They vacillate between worry and escapist work and play. They are, that is, supremely childish.

Communism and fascism, from this point of view, merely represent attempts to manage the increasingly infantile behavior of all people in our increasingly industrial societies. They are systems of treating adults as permanent children—of making the state into a universal father and mother; systems of ruling populations by absolute authority (by cajolery on the one hand and physical punishment on the other) not only over the activities of every individual but over his mind and his emotions as well. And the more childish we Americans become in compensation for our destruction of American childhood, the more vulnerable we become to some form of state absolutism.

Most of this change took place in my own lifetime, and today most parents are themselves the products of the sort of background I have described. The fears they feel concerning the world they do know are projected ignorantly, hence doubly, upon that normal, real, and natural childhood environment of which they lack the knowledge. Thus they keep eliminating, forbidding, and discouraging

the very sorts of activity which are essential for youngsters. This is done in the name of safety and sanity. Its purpose is to protect the young from danger and from shock—such shock, that is, as would upset these very unstable and sub-normal adults. Actually, of course, the adult world is more terribly dangerous than it ever was in history. Actually, ignorance itself is dangerous, and the only hope of security lies always in understanding. And actually, of course, it is dangerous every minute to be alive anywhere at any time.

The reader, if a parent, can [set out to arrest and redirect this process] within the limits of one family and perhaps with good effect on several families. He can do it by understanding the true needs of childhood, by realizing that the needs are "rights," and by serving those rights above and beyond all other rights. Parents have no right, for example, to live in cities if they can possibly live outside them. Children have the right to observe and experience every fact of Nature—animal, mineral, and vegetable. They have a right to learn to be, step by step, independently able to live in natural environments. They have a right to take on such responsibilities as their age makes possible. They have a right to learn such truths and consequences as their emotional development permits, in environs that are not property—environs where they can dig, pluck, hoard, build, saw, cut, walk, swim, chop, paint, paddle, and pole without let or hindrance; environs where their normal impulse is neither inhibited by blue-jacketed guardians of every object nor confined by the artificial hazard of rushing, iron monstrosities. Children have the right to take, every day, such natural risks as their teaching in Nature gives them the competence to face.

Only that adult who is able to live successfully in a primitive world can bring enough knowledge and experience to civilized living to make it worth while. Without a realistic childhood background, he (or she) is a mere gadget himself. And a human being is not designed to be a by-product of a pile of buildings and a slew of machines or a parasite upon them.

"The reason why fascism is so brutal, so vulgar, so envious, so superstitious, so childish, so shrewd, is that these are the characteristics of a social class excluded from the moral and emotional and intellectual traditions of its society. The reason why fascism makes flags and parades its symbols is that no other symbols are moving to those who have not been allowed to inherit the culture of their past. The reason why fascism makes war and hate its aim is that those out of whose misery fascism is created are men incapable of imagining any other ends except the ends of hate and war."—Archibald MacLeish, "Libraries in the Contemporary Crisis," October, 1939.

Help Yourself, an illustrated popular bulletin issued by the Michigan Department of Public Instruction at Lansing, contains stories of Michigan communities which have found ways to better living, usually through cooperative effort.

EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY

*News and Information
on Residential Adult Education and the People's College*

Edited by GRISCOM and JANE MORGAN

A new philosophy of education is developing in America. The following extracts are from an article in the November 15 School and Society which goes far in its approach to this new education. It does not touch on the problem of giving adolescents employment experience, or of placing cultural education in a dynamic people's college as an introduction to the years of maturity; but it fully recognizes that there must be another field of higher education than that now represented "by the usual college program." Will such a program resist academic domination? Many of its elements are similar to the Scandinavian people's college educative systems, but in Scandinavia a greater separation is made between technical schools and the unacademic free cultural function of adult education. We believe this distinction to be at least partially necessary.

A PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR CHECKING THE STUDENT FLOOD

by Robert L. Reeves, Secretary, Michigan Committee on Community Institutes

The tremendous influx of students seeking college admission has become a major problem in American education. The struggle to qualify for the professions (so-called) has become a fetish and holds in store disillusionment and frustration for thousands of college entrants as well as graduates. Judging by past experience over 40 per cent of these misguided, ambitious young people will be dismissed from college as not qualified to pursue college courses successfully. They will be denominated as "failures."

Of those who apparently will have qualified to succeed in college, perhaps not more than 50 per cent will enter professional occupations for which they are preparing. Moreover, authentic studies show that, whereas 75 per cent of our high-school pupils and college entrants are enrolled in preprofessional courses, there exists occupational opportunity for not more than 25 per cent of these young people in the professional and managerial pursuits.

Some of the results of this situation are: 1. an expensive process of "screening" or selecting those who are to enter the so-called professions—costly in finance and damaging to student and faculty morale; 2. an increasing cleavage between those in the so-called professions and those in the relatively unskilled occupations.

These considerations have stimulated a widespread study in Michigan and other states of the problem of providing a more functional program of guidance and training for these high-school graduates and employed adults who are now deprived of adequate training for the erroneously designated subprofessional oc-

cupations. It was for the purpose of finding ways and means of correcting this defect in our educational offering that the Michigan Committee on the Community Institute was formed as a cooperating group to supplement the work of other agencies in this area. . . .

This committee has carried on an intensive study of programs adopted and under consideration in other states. The programs undertaken in New York and in California have been adopted in part as the basis of the recommendation of the Michigan Committee. The statement in the report entitled "The Regents' Plan for Postwar Education" (New York, 1945) described the basic purpose of the New York comprehensive program and of the five experimental Institutes of Applied Arts and Sciences in that state as follows: "Young people in the post-war period face a world of new inventions and technical processes, new achievements in the satisfaction of human wants, and new demands for competence in citizenship, home relations, and community living. The institutes will therefore be charged with the multiple task of combining technical training with general education." This statement summarizes the basic conceptions of the problem as it is viewed by the Michigan Committee. Observation of the California plan and the fact that in 1938-39 there were enrolled in California 37 per cent of the nation's junior-college students, and in that year 46 per cent of California's junior-college students were enrolled in some terminal or nonpreprofessional curriculum have convinced the committee that a commendable educative program at this level is being provided the young people of that state. It has therefore become the conviction of the Michigan Committee:

"1. That a statewide program of establishing community (or technical) institutes would correct the lack of uniform educational opportunity afforded the high-school graduates in our state and would measurably benefit the employed adults who are in need of or desire further technical and sociocivic training.

"2. That surveys of educational and occupational training needs and curriculum procedures following, in general, the broad outlines of the patterns adopted in New York and California be authorized by legislative enactment—these surveys to be adapted to the needs of our state. . . .

"3. That the state legislature be importuned to go on record as sponsoring said surveys, looking to the adoption of a state-wide program of technical and sociocivic training under the auspices of locally controlled training centers to be known as *Community Institutes*.

"4. That the state legislature authorize the districting of the state into Community Institute areas of appropriate size and convenience and prescribe the general purposes, scope, and organizational features of these institutes.

"5. That, preparatory to the adoption of a uniform state-wide program in its specific aspects, the state legislature formally sponsor and authorize the setting up of experimental centers, to be known as Community Institutes, in designated areas in the state.

"6. That in the exploratory or experimental Community Institute centers ■ degree of local responsibility, both financial and administrative, be established as a condition necessary for the placing of an institute in the area.

"7. That the program of education to be provided by the Community Institute emphasize vocational and terminal education above the high-school level or above grade ten where feasible, based on a survey of local needs for industrial training; and further, that training in civic-social responsibility be required course for study; and further, that a functional program of pupil guidance and placement be instituted for both Community Institute enrollees and for high-school students in the Community Institute district; and further, that an expanded and vitalized program of adult education be provided in cooperation with community organizations and community service groups; and further, that, where needed, ■ more adequate program and facilities be made available for the training of persons discharged from military service."

There is abundant evidence available to indicate the need of a more functional and practical educative program at the upper secondary and early college levels. We have failed to make provision for serving the interests and abilities now represented in the motley group who earnestly need and richly deserve a more diversified educational training—one that is adapted to the occupational needs of the local community. The opprobrium, "dismissed from the college, hence a failure," will cease to stigmatize deserving and capable young people when the public conscience is aroused to the necessity of assuming a wider responsibility for the training of these misnamed "failures."

The type of training afforded by the usual college program, whether as a local community college, junior college, or other academically dominated program, can scarcely be regarded as affording an exclusively dependable method of reaching a solution to this problem. The training program that is implicit in the Community Institute idea affords a definite and frontal attack on this problem. This program implies no disparagement of the splendid work of the colleges in their field of specialization. Instead, the Community Institute program seeks to relieve the colleges of the responsibility for dismissal of those whose interests lay in directions other than those served by the colleges. The Community Institute program is devised to capitalize on the untapped human resources that we must in all good conscience develop and utilize. . . .

In the judgment of this committee ■ sound program designed to reach a solution of this problem will require the recognition of:

"1. The need of democratic or local control of and primary but not exclusive responsibility for education at this level.

"2. The necessity of state aid in amounts commensurate with that now granted to other publicly supported higher institutions of learning.

"3. The necessity of a sound financial base—a Community Institute district with ■ property valuation of not less than \$18,000,000 as a precaution against

burdening small school districts with a program of education at this level, which experience has shown only large districts can adequately administer.

"4. The need of adapting the program of education to the occupational needs of the community and, also, to the improvement of its cultural and social patterns. . . ."

"Socialism may be the road to serfdom, but the road to Socialism, in Mr. Nickerson's view, has been through finance capitalism and the principle of *laissez faire*. In other words, the danger lies in the existence of the industrial proletariat—in the steadily increasing numbers of men and women who have, as Ortega puts it, 'no past and no future,' who look to politicians for their salvation, and are thereby becoming, in the Aristotelian sense, slaves by nature."—J. M. Lalley, in a review of *The New Slavery*, by Hoffman Nickerson (Doubleday, 1947), in Supplement to *Human Events*, September 17, 1947.

The Community in American Society, by John A. Kinneman (New York: F. S. Crofts and Co., 1947, 450 pp., \$3.75), gives special attention to the "relatively unexplored field of the small but independent metropolitan centers—the cities which range in population from approximately 25,000 to 100,000." A conscious effort is made to show the interrelations and the interdependence between rural and urban communities. Produced as a text (the author is a professor at Illinois State Normal University), this book could be used as well by any citizen interested in civic activity. It is exceptionally well written.

Two new collections of songs which can build community spirit are "Country Life Songs," edited by Lynn Rohrbough (23 pp., 5 cents, Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio), and "Hymns of the Rural Spirit," published by the Commission on Worship of the Federal Council of Churches (127 pp., 35 cents, Federal Council, 297 Fourth Ave., New York City).

It Pays to Talk It Over, by the National Institute of Public Relations, 1244 Twentieth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (48 pages, 40¢), is a treatment of discussion methods and principles.

Community leaders from 133 Georgia communities and 13 other states attended the fourth annual Citizens Conference sponsored by the Georgia Citizens Council November 17-19 in Atlanta.

So many requests have come to the Council from other states for its guide to the establishment of community coordinating councils, "United Citizen Action to Improve Georgia's Human Resources" (26 p.), that the Council has decided to make them available for 25 cents per copy to non-Georgians. Inquiries should be directed to Director Lon Sullivan, 20 Ivy Street, S.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

"Sick Minds Are a Community Problem," declared Justin Reese of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, in the June 18 *Christian Century*: "The state hospital system is basically wrong and can never solve this growing problem. The state hospital is a dead-end institution. It is isolated from the community in which mental illness has its roots. It is ward-centered and divorced from the stream of living which precedes and follows discharge. The mental patient does not point to the admission ward of the hospital for factors precipitating his breakdown. He points to his community—to conditions in his place of employment or in his family life, his school or his avocational life, to his doctor, to his church.

"Dr. George S. Stevenson, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, says, 'Many of these persons could have been saved from breakdown had the conditions that were generally known to those about them been changed.' Our first line of attack would not be through the traditional departments of mental disease, correction and public assistance, but through the departments of health, labor and education. The purveyors of mental health would be not only doctor, nurse and attendant, but minister, foreman, parent and teacher.

"What is proposed here is an entirely new system in which the state hospital is community-centered, and which will not only provide treatment on a par with that of our best general hospitals but will also have clinical and social services of benefit to the entire community. It is a system which integrates the various social factors that make for mental health rather than for mental illness. . . .

"The mentally ill have been isolated by community apathy and social attitude as much as by their world of unreality and guarded walls. Slowly this isolation is breaking down. It is the task of every person, and especially of church people, to expedite the change."

"The Peckham Experiment has proved that the deficiencies of modern urban life—not only in terms of health, but in terms of happiness too—can largely be offset by an institution which gives people the practical and psychological advantages of belonging to a community. If this result can be achieved only by building a concrete and glass clubhouse and providing it with a highly trained examining staff, the expense will be prohibitive for most communities. Yet perhaps it would not be so great if these communities had not formed the habit of dealing separately with the various problems of the district and the various age-groups involved, and thus missing almost entirely their chance of nourishing such a healthy, unselfconscious, and infectious community spirit as the Peckham Health Center has stimulated. The lesson of Peckham is that if the modern city destroys the bond of kinship between families and their neighbors, the loss is not wholly irremediable—if we are intelligent enough to see what it is that we must restore, and to devise our institutions accordingly."—"Experiment in Health," Mary B. Palmer, *Harper's Magazine*, May, 1947.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT PLAN: ITS SPREAD AND ACCEPTANCE. James Dahir (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1947, 91 pages, \$1).

This is a historical review of the idea and practice of neighborhood units as the effective units of city planning and of housing. It may be that sociologists, looking back at the first half of the twentieth century, will appraise the primary group or "face-to-face community" as the greatest sociological discovery of that period. The author's preface to this book begins:

"The absence of the sense of neighborhood or community in modern life poses a serious problem for the preservation of our American democracy. Individuality and social responsibility have developed, historically, in the neighborhoods where men lived and were best known. Modern life, based on an impersonal system of prices and mass production of goods, has created a way of life hostile to neighborliness, and has largely succeeded in isolating individuals, subjecting them to mass stimuli tending to create mass men in a mass culture—the raw material for a totalitarian society."

The first chapter also gives a key to the theme: "Within the span of a generation amazement and pride over the rapid growth of American cities have given way to startled recognition that unplanned or poorly planned expansion has resulted in physical and social disorganization which today threatens the very existence of the cities themselves."

As to what constitutes a neighborhood unit, we read: "The neighborhood unit plan, in brief, is the effort to create a residential neighborhood to meet the needs of family life in a unit related to the larger whole but possessing a distinct entity." Such a unit should have "a centrally located elementary school," "scattered neighborhood parks and playgrounds," "local shops to meet daily needs," and "a residential environment."

Clarence Stein is quoted as saying that the regional city will be made up of a "constellation" of smaller-sized towns bound together by the "townless highway." We are told that "professional planners, practicing architects, social workers, and social scientists have found a large area of agreement concerning the desirability of the planned neighborhood." Even recent efforts at city building which ignore this principle may fail. Thomas Holden is quoted as saying of the \$50,000,000 residence development now under way in Manhattan, "Some people have said that Stuyvesant Town may become a shining example of what not to do in urban redevelopment"; while Patrick Abercrombie, venerable British planner, describes Outer London which was built between the wars as "in the main a terrifying waste of unsocial dwellings."

A study of a plan for Coventry, England, is quoted: "When Coventry became a workshop and the parish turned into a housing estate, a group life that lies midway between that of the family and that of the city died out. The plan provides for its resurrection, and its name is to be the neighborhood unit."

The book includes an especially good bibliography. —Arthur E. Morgan

CHURCH AND COMMUNITY

THE SMALL COMMUNITY — BIRTHPLACE OF LEADERSHIP

The Small Town and Country Church, by Edwin A. Hunter (Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1947, 143 pp., \$1.50).

"Our churches," says the author in his opening chapter, "should be interested in rural America because America's most rugged moral and spiritual leadership in both state and church across the years has come from the country. . . . According to a study (by Mark A. May) practically one half of our ministers have come from small town and circuit churches in communities of less than 1000 people.

"Sixty-seven college presidents were polled. Sixty-three replied to our questionnaire. Fifty-three of them were born in communities of less than 2500 population, or in strictly rural areas. Only ten were born in communities of over 2500 people.

"A poll of certain other distinguished groups was also taken. Replies from fifty-eight United States senators indicate that forty-one of them were born in communities of less than 2500 people. This is 70 per cent of all who replied. [The poll of U.S. Senators gives unrepresentative returns as to birthplaces. The proportion born in small communities, while large, is substantially less than the samples would indicate.]

"Replies from all the active members of the United States Supreme Court indicate that they were all born in communities of less than 2500 people except Justice Felix Frankfurter, who was born in Vienna, Austria. Most of the justices of the supreme courts of the states were born in communities of less than 2500.

"Thirty-five of our present governors were born in communities of less than 2500; twenty-one of them in communities of less than 1000 people.

"In view of these amazing facts, is it not reasonable to assume that the type of leadership we have in both church and state tomorrow will depend very largely upon what we do with the rural church today? If the country areas are allowed to deteriorate, to degenerate, it must mean an inferior moral and spiritual leadership in both church and state tomorrow."

This book, packed with information, should be a helpful tool in every pastor's study.

—Lowell E. Wright

The Christian Community, "A Journal for the Community-Centered Church," is proposed in the official organ of the National Council of Community Churches, 1320 Cambridge Boulevard, Columbus 12, Ohio. The first issue is planned for March, 1948. Subscriptions are \$1.50 per year until March 10; \$2.00 thereafter.

Helps to participation in the mental health movement are available from the National Mental Health Foundation, Inc., 1520 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Penna.

AGRICULTURE

WHERE SHOULD THE FARMER LIVE?

Pattern of Rural Settlement, Columbia Basin Joint Investigations, Problem 10. Bureau of Reclamation, Washington 25, D.C. 49 pages, 1947, 25¢. By Carl C. Taylor.

Should farm homes be scattered over the land, or grouped in fours, at the corners of the farms, or be assembled in farm villages or be strung along the roads in line settlements? This bulletin is a report on a study of this subject, especially in relation to lands which will be irrigated from Grand Coulee Dam.

In preparation of this report studies were made of the trends of farm homes in several Utah locations where the original settlement was in villages, with many of the farmers going out of the villages to farm their lands. As farmers built new homes there was a general tendency to choose country locations, rather than to build in the villages. The report states: "Of the 171 full-time farm families who before building their new houses lived in one of the villages, 86 built their new homes in the country, whereas of the 165 who originally lived in the open country only 6 had built their new houses in the villages."

Yet scattered farmsteads are more expensive. To supply water, roads and electricity to scattered farms costs on the average \$1576 more than to build in a village, and about \$1300 more than to build in "line settlements," that is, with long narrow rectangular holdings facing a road, with the homesites in ribbon formation along the roads. In annual operation of these facilities the cost for scattered homesites would be \$138 per year more than for a village, and about \$110 more than for line settlements. To offset his advantages, the village dweller must go a considerable distance to his farm to work, and the time and cost of such travel seems in the farmer's mind to offset the other advantages of village residence.

The conclusion of this study is that neither scattered homesites nor village residence is best, but rather "line settlements." Under this plan the farmer would own a tract two to four times as long as it is wide. A forty-acre farm might have a frontage of an eighth of a mile along the road, and a depth of half a mile running back from the road. With houses arranged in a line on both sides of the road and with long, narrow farms extending back from the road, water, power, telephone, school bus and similar services can be economical, and yet each farmer can live on his own land. The report definitely recommends this type of ribbon settlement.

The report concludes that farmers desire to combine privacy with opportunity for social life. With the almost universal ownership of autos and with telephone service, living on separate farms does not imply the isolation it once

did. Long, narrow farms, strung along the highway, provide privacy, with access to social life, and also economy of water, electricity and other services.

As to cooperatives, the report recommends their encouragement by the government, but not their organization and promotion by government.

The report is worth reading by anyone interested in rural planning.

—Arthur E. Morgan

RECREATION

SIMCOE COUNTY ARTS AND CRAFTS ASSOCIATION

By NORA L. MARSHALL

During trips through New England and Quebec, where the writer had learned of handicraft centres, a dream was created of a similar adventure in living in the part of Ontario with which she was acquainted.

Shortly after retiring as a public health nurse, she had an opportunity to contact women in six Ontario counties, hearing story after story of great lack of cultural activities. These women wanted the same cultural opportunities people in large urban centres were enjoying. This was a great awakening to the writer who all her life had lived in a city. Why have rural people been deprived of this essential part of life?

In September, 1945, two young artists from Barrie, the county town of Simcoe County, came to the writer with a request for help in organizing an arts and crafts group. Armed with information and enthusiasm, within a week they had gathered about them some two dozen people from Simcoe County to discuss needs and plans. There was a well established organization, the (Simcoe County) Community Life Training Institute under the directorship of David Smith. Mr. Smith had secured as Director of Recreation for the County a young woman of wide experience and training, Miss Louise Colley. These directors helped, and events followed rapidly.

At the first provisional committee meeting, the question was asked "Why should we have such a group?" The answer was. "To revive the old crafts and introduce the new; to improve workmanship and design; to bring speakers and exhibitions on the arts and crafts to the County; to make available to our people instruction in the arts and crafts; to assist in finding markets; and through such a program develop a community spirit." Leathercraft, weaving and pottery instruction were most wanted. Plans were made to train people who later would act as instructors in the County. The best possible teachers were secured from Toronto. The Association with the Barrie Board of Education sponsored this course. Through a grant from the Universities' Adult Education Board, and membership fees, twelve four-heddle table looms and leathercraft tools for a class of twelve were bought. These are now loaned out to groups in the County who arrange for classes. One hundred and twenty-five men and women took this first

course. One man said to the writer, "I'll be sorry when this is over; the fun of doing this work with others has been great." Leathercraft has been continued on the night class program of one of the Barrie schools. Other arts and crafts may be added.

At the inaugural meeting held in the Public Library in Barrie, there were two exhibitions—one a loan from the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, the other from the County people. It was exciting to see the greatest crowds around the County exhibits. During the short period of the Association's existence, two beautiful traveling exhibitions have been brought to the County. There have been two or three general meetings each year with special speakers on the arts and crafts; an interesting panel on design with the Supervisor of Arts and Crafts for the Province; an exhibition of the work of the painters of the County; an evening on photography with a loan of charts from the Ontario Art Gallery on "Creative Photography" and a showing of color transparencies by Dr. R. E. Ives, one of the County's doctors.

At the first all-County meeting, it was suggested that members return to their communities and stimulate interest in this project. Four of the County's communities now have enthusiastic groups.

Through the Federation of Agriculture night class program the writer acts as a speaker on "Arts and Crafts in Community Life," taking with her a small exhibition of the county arts and crafts. Thus interest is aroused in the "back concessions" as the remote parts of the County are called.

An attractive exhibition, which traveled to the County fairs, was arranged this fall. At the fairs crafts people demonstrated spinning, weaving and leathercraft to develop further interest in arts and crafts. There was no competition between articles or groups.

Social life while working together at activities of beauty and of an enduring nature has real therapeutic value in a world of distress and insecurity. People who need quieter and more restful recreation after a hard day's work find an answer in such a program. Those who have been working alone at some hobby or old craft may develop a feeling of greater confidence in their ability and usefulness in the community when their craft is brought out into the light of an exhibition. Then there is quite definitely an economic value—the selling of work produced. At the moment the question of markets is uppermost in the mind of the Association.

The Association membership is open to anyone interested in the arts and crafts whether or not he be artist or craftsman. The Council of the Association is made up of ten members elected from all sections of the County chosen at the annual meeting. The Council elects the officers of president, vice-president and treasurer. Miss Louise Colley of Barrie, who has given us such a large amount of help, has been appointed the executive secretary.

THE COMMUNITY TRAVELERS EXCHANGE

In this issue we present a list of about a hundred and eighty addresses, with other information, to constitute the beginning of a "Community Travelers Exchange." One of the limitations of the small community has been its relative isolation. Persons living in small communities and working for their development sometimes feel very much alone. To be able to be acquainted with the hopes, achievements and methods of others with similar interests might add to the interest and effectiveness of their own efforts.

Many persons living and working in urban environments may be almost wholly uninformed as to the actual way of life of people in small communities. One may drive from New York to Los Angeles and back without ever seeing the inside of a rural home, or getting a hint of small community life and spirit.

The Community Travelers Exchange provides a way by which in our travels we may share experiences with others interested in community life and development. To avoid any tendency to exploit such an arrangement, the understanding is that guests will pay for their entertainment.

The success of this undertaking will depend on the cooperation received. As you receive or extend hospitality, please write us of your impressions. We should like to know what other information would have been helpful in the directory, and we should appreciate brief notes about the most significant community projects you discover. Also, please help us to increase the number of persons interested in community life and development who will enter into the program either as hosts or guests.

To insure against disappointment or inconvenience the guest is asked to make advance arrangements, particularly for overnight hospitality or for meals. Such advance correspondence will also permit the host to arrange a small meeting of interested community members, for exchange of experiences with the guest.

To help defray the expense of operating the Exchange, some members have suggested that they might be willing to contribute part or all of the hospitality fee to Community Service, Inc. Such contributions will be applied to the printing, mailing, and staff expenses involved in maintaining the Exchange.

It is understood that all those listed may consider themselves members of the Community Travelers Exchange, and may use this directory in their travels. Others interested are invited to apply to Community Service, Inc.

Abbreviations Used in This Directory

PP: Present position. Ph: Phone.
Ch: Children (number of). Ms: Meals served.
O: Overnight accommodations (number that can be accommodated).
*: Cannot accommodate overnight guests or serve meals, but would like to meet travelers in home or office.

L: Can direct guests to suitable lodgings.
G: Cannot be a host, but would like guest status.
S.R.A.: Standard meal and room rates acceptable.
AR: Auto routes through or within 25 miles of community.
Com.act.: Community activities.

Alabama

The Progressive Farmer, Birmingham 2, Alabama; Managing Editor, Alexander Nunn;

Arkansas

Benton, W.C., Mena; Ph: 547. PP: City Attorney. Ch: none. O. Ms (in boarding house residence). Mena: hill town of 4000; Chamber of Commerce, etc.

California

Sanders, Ed and Marian, 823 E. Longden, Arcadia. PP: staff member, Friends community school (see Pacific Oaks Friends School, Pasadena). Ch: 2. O (2). Ms. AR: U.S. 99 & 101. Community projects in Arcadia.

Anderson, Hugh H., Grandview Ranch, Banning. Ph. Beaumont 337. PP: farmer. Ch: 4. O (4-6). Ms. AR: H'wy 99, 60 between Beaumont and Banning.

Borucki, Mrs. S. J., 737 Euclid St., Beaumont. *. AR: 60, 70, 99. Youth org. to study govt. machinery active in Beaumont.

Cameron, Mrs. Esther, 1206 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame. Ph. San Mateo 3-4441. PP: Housewife. Ch: 1 (adult). * (except dinners, which can be served occasionally). AR: Greyhound inter-urban route. Com.act.: Cong. Church clubs, Little Theatre group, Scouts, lodges.

Bliss, Mrs. Ruth S., Casitas Rd., R. 1, Box 94, Carpinteria. Ph. Carp. 3222. PP: rancher. Ch: none. * (but might occasionally accommodate 4 overnight guests). L. S.R.A. AR: H'wy 101.

Miller, Vernon, 2236 Harvey St., Fresno. Ph: 30304. PP: Pastor, Church of the Brethren. Ch: 1, age 20 mo. O (2). AR: U.S. 99, State 41, 168.

Mitchell, Mrs. Louise N., 2915 Farris Ave., Fresno. Ph: 2-8678. PP: housewife; husband supt. Sun Maid packing plant. Ch: 6 (adult) O (2 or 3). Ms at times. AR: 99. Fresno: gateway to King's Canyon Nat. Park, center of fruit district.

Walther, Erich and Genevieve, 5741 Laurel, Fresno. PP: welder, housewife. Ch: 1 (18 mo.). Ms (3 persons or less); not O (live in trailer). AR: 99. Com.act.: Intercultural Fellowship, F.O.R., ■ St. Com Center (interracial), Co-op.

Newby, Bill and Bea, Rt. 2, Box 253, Hemet (4½ mi. E. of Hemet in Valle Vista). Ph: 4671. PP: gardener. Ch: 3. O, Ms. AR: 74. Com.act.: "Community Builders" (women), Grange, Interchurch fellowships, P.T.A.

Duveneck, Mrs. Frank, Hidden Villa Ranch, Los Altos. Ph: L.A. 4814. Ch: 4 (adults). O, Ms to 1 or 2 (have a youth hostel where people can prepare own meals). AR: 101. Located near Stanford University.

McLaughlin, Miss Jan, 1435 Alvarado Terr., Los Angeles 6. Ph: Exposition 7893. PP: adult education. *, L. G. AR: 101. 26. Com. act.: cooperatives, playgrounds. "Weekends and school holidays are best times for guests to visit."

Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W., R. 1, Box 401-A, Martinez. PP: Probation officer. Ms. L (special conditions: ability of guests to "rough it"). Com.act.: consumers co-op, Berkeley homesteading.

Burcham, George and Evelyn, Rt. 3, Box 1059, Modesto. PP: farmer. Ch: 3. O (5), Ms. S.R.A. AR: 99. Com.act.: Tuolumne Co-op Farm project.

Henderson, C.M.C., 245 Castle St., Modesto (home). Office: City Hall, 715½ 10th St., Ph: 4981. PP: city planner. Ch: none. O (2) Ms. AR: U.S. 99. "Short of bedding temporarily."

Young, Pauline V., Rt. 2, Box 414, Modesto. PP: teacher. * (if arrangements are made 3 or 4 weeks in advance of visit.)

Mayer, Philip and Eleanor, 291 Fairmount, Oakland 11. Ph: Glencourt 1-5818. PP: Humanist minister. Ch: 2. *. AR: U.S. 40, 50, 101.

Puharich, Dr. and Mrs. H. K., 1051 Bella Vista Ave., Oakland 10. Ph: Kellogg 3-1398. PP: M.D. Ch: 1 (2 mo.). Ms. L. S.R.A. AR: U.S. 101, 40, 99, 55. Com.act.: Labor school.

Cowger, Mrs. W. L., 935 Cowper, Palo Alto. Ph: 6402 (home); 6642 (office). PP: Education Dir., Palo Alto Co-op. Ch: 2 (adults). O (2, if notice given). Ms. AR: 40, 50. Com.act.: Co-op, Peninsula Housing Assn. Pacific Oaks Friends School, 714 W. Calif. Ave., Pasadena 2. Ph: SY 3-1176. Nursery school, Friends center, College program. O (2-6), Ms. AR: U.S. 66, 99, 101.

Pitou, Miss Anne, 554 Prescott St., *Pasadena*. Ph: SY 7-9649. PP: keeping a home. O (double bed); Ms (breakfasts only). AR: U.S. 66, 1/2 hr. from Los Angeles by car.

Wilson, Dan and Rosalie, 614 Dork St., *Pico*. Ph: Whittier 64-588. PP: Am. Friends Service Committee executive staff. Ch: 2. O (2, studio couch in living room). Ms. AR: U.S. 101.

Colorado

Landes, Carl and Martha, *Buena Vista*. Ph: 26. PP: Pastor and chaplain. Ch: 3. O, Ms. S.A.R. AR: U.S. 24, 285, 50. "Hope to work on community idea."

MacLean, Ed, 319 N. 15 St., *Canon City*. PP: writer. Ch: 1. O, Ms. AR: 50. Com.act.: Fine Arts Assn.

Hield, Willard W., 1221 Sherman St., Apt. 38, *Denver* 3 (residence). Office: Rm. 518, State Office Bldg. Ph: Kc 1621. PP: personnel officer, Colo. State H'wy Dept. Ch: 2 (adults). *. AR: U.S. 40, 6, 36, 85, 285, Com.act.: Cent. City Civic Opera, Red Rocks Amphitheatre, co ops, Post Civic Opera.

Aldrich, Bernard, L., Box 145, *Kittredge*. PP: carpenter. Ch: none. Ms, L. S.R.A. AR: U.S. 6, 40, 285, State 74.

Connecticut

Kelsey, Mrs. Alice M., Horse Pond Rd., *Madison*. Ph. 60-3. PP: teacher. Ch: none. O (in summer; 2), Ms (breakfasts, perhaps suppers). AR: U.S. 1 (through center 2 miles from home). Com.act.: church, Girl Scouts, PTA, 4-H.

Eddy, Norman C., 700 Lincoln Rd., *New Britain*. PP: farm hand (working on different farms within 50-mile radius). *, L, G. AR: U.S. 1, 44, Conn. 72.

McCallister, C. G., P.O. Box 81, *Talcottville*. Ph: Manchester 3097. PP: Dir. of Social Service. Ch: 1 (adult). O (2). Ms. AR: U.S. 6 & 44, State 15, Merritt Pkwy. Com. act.: 4-H, gardening, scientific farming.

District of Columbia

Huston, Ora, 941 Mass. Ave., N.W., *Washington* 1. PP: Race Relations Secy., Brethren Service Committee. Ch: 2. *, L, G. AR: 1, 50.

Wilson, Simon N., formerly of 1725 H St., *Washington*. G.

Florida

Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl W., 838 Lakeshore Drive, *Lakeland*. Ph: 33-615. PP: Office Mgr. Ch: 1 (16 mo.). O (2; 1 room), no Ms. AR: U.S. 92, 17.

Georgia

McDougall, Mrs. Robt. H., 1430 N. Highland Ave. N.E., *Atlanta*. O (4-6, \$1.50), Ms.

Macedonia Co-op Community, Rt. 3, *Clarks-ville*. PP: Co-op community with dairy, woodshop, sawmill; comprises 5 families and 3 single persons. Ch: 4 in com. O (4-6), Ms., S.R.A. AR: U.S. 23, 123, 17, 129, 297.

McClain, Howard G., 511 Adams St., Apt. D, *Macon*. Ph: 8215-W. PP: Asst. Prof. of Sociology, Mercer Univ. O (1), Ms, L. AR: U.S. 80, 41.

Hanson, Richard E., *Warm Springs*. Ph: 3166. PP: Pastor, Meth. Church. Ch: 4. *, L, G. AR: U.S. 19, 27, 80, 29. Com.act.: Warm Springs Foundation, Rotary Club, Women's Club, Methodist Church, Baptist Church.

Illinois

Steger, E. J., 420 S. 11th St., *Belleville*. Ph: 1778. Ch: none. *, L, G. AR: 13, 159, 3, 15, 50, 40, 67, 99, 66. Com.act.: Toastmasters Int., Am. Legion, JCC., Anglers Assn., YMCA.

Shriver, Ruth, 22 S. State St., *Elgin*. Ph: 8147-R. PP: Secy, Church of the Brethren. G. Sibley, Mulford Q., 807 E. Oregon, *Urbana*. Ph: 7,1849. PP: Univ. teacher. Ch: 1. O (2), Ms (breakfasts only). AR: U.S. 45, 52, Ill. 1.

Miller, W. Eldo, 2105 Catalpa Ave., *Waukegan*. Ph: Ontario 8021. PP: Office Mgr. Co-op Trading, Inc. Ch: 1 (7 mos.). O (2), Ms. AR: U.S. 41, 45, 12, State 42, 120. Com.act.: consumer cooperatives.

Indiana

Harper, William B., 1100 W. 14th St., *Anderson*. Ph: 5311. PP: Exec. Sec'y, Negro Welfare Assn. Ch: 1 (adult). *, L, G. AR: 9, 32, 67. Com.act.: Urban League.

Guthrie, W. B., Guthrie Inn, *Bloomington*. Ph: 18-3. PP: Dir., Gobbler's Knob, rest home for guests and "com. center using local farm products." Ch: 4. O (18), rates \$3.25 & \$2.75 (single), \$5.50 & \$4.50

- (double). Ms. \$50-\$1 (breakfasts). \$1.50-\$2 (dinners). AR: U.S. 41 & Ind. 47. "Interested in developing the community idea; have talked community for several years."
- Baumgartel, Rev. Howard J., 6625 Broadway, Indianapolis 20. Ph: Br 4238. PP: Exec. Secy. Church Federation. Ch: none at home. O (1), no Ms. *, L. AR: U.S. 40, 31. "Please give us advance notice."
- Jones, Rev. Alan, Merom. PP: Dir., Merom Institute. Ph: Merom local. Ch: 1. O. Ms. AR: U.S. 40, 41, State 63, 54. Com.act.: summer conferences for 5 denominations, com. laundry, etc. Merom Inst., regional center of Christian influence.
- Graybill, Mr. and Mrs. H. E., 702 Miami St., N. Manchester. PP: students. Ch: none. O (2), Ms. AR: 113, 114, 15, 24, 13, 9. "Present address until July 1948." Small church college town.
- Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil, 134 S. 21st St., Richmond. Ph: 4138. PP: Life underwriter. Ch: 2. Ms. *, G. AR: Rt. 40. Com.act.: Earlham College, Civic Theatre, Quaker Hill.
- Seghers, E. M., R.R. No. 1, Sellersburg. Ph: 13-R-5. PP: industrial training. *, G. com.act.: Kiwanis and church.
- Weybright, George D., Syracuse. Ph: 2F31. PP: farming—seedman, Hybrid seed corn. Ch: 4. O (6), Ms. S.R.A. AR: 20, 13, 15, 33 (home: 3 1/4 mi. N and 1 1/4 mi. E of Syracuse). Com.act.: Church & Farm Bureau Credit Unions, Goshen Civic Org., New Paris Brethren Serv. Cannery, Nappanee Brethren Serv. Relief Center.
- Iowa*
- Schnucker, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin, 2092 Grace St., Dubuque. Ph: 1332 W (home), 7575 (office). PP: Seminary Prof. Ch: 2. O (double bed), Ms. AR: U.S. 52, 20, 151, 61, 67. Com.act.: school experiments in com. organization. (Swiss pop.).
- Gormly, Walter, 412 N. 3rd St., Mt. Vernon. Ph: 6522. PP: Mechanical engineer. *, L. G. AR: U.S. 30, 6, 151, Iowa 64.
- Blood, Robert O., Jr., William Penn College, Oshtemo. Ph: 2193. PP: Prof., Sociology. Ch: 1. O, Ms (in college dining hall).
- Stannard, Mrs., and Mrs. Deane (with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stannard in summer), R. 2, Richland. Ph: Brighton C2222. PP: farmers. O (4), Ms. AR: U.S. 34, 218, Iowa 1. Ch: 1.
- Klinkel, Mrs. Martha B., 602 W. Main St., Waukon. Ph: 316-X. PP: homemaker; home alone. O (3-4), Ms (breakfasts only). AR: No. 18 & 52 to Postville, No. 51 from Postville; No. 9 west. Com.act.: Kiwanis Club, PTA, Farm Bureau.
- Laughlin, Don and Lois, West Branch. Ph: 21-6. PP: farmer-teacher. Ch: none. O (2, 1 room), Ms. AR: U.S. 6 within 10 mi. Com.act.: Farm Bureau.
- Kansas*
- Elrod, James H., 1722 E. Gordon, McPherson. Ph: 946Y (home), 970 (office). PP: Exec. Secy. Western Region Church of the Brethren. Ch: 2. O (2, at times), Ms (breakfasts only). *, L. AR: U.S. 50, 81. com.act.: oil refineries, flour mills.
- Flora, Samuel E., Quinter. Ph: 3522. PP: farmer. Ch: 2. O (4), Ms. AR: U.S. 40. Com.act.: co-ops, Community Club.
- Townsend, Mildred and Ralph, Quinter. Ph: 2914. PP: carpentry work. Ch: 2. O (limited), Ms, L. AR: U.S. 40. com.act.: co-op assn., part-time mfg. plant.
- Farr, I. N., Stockton. PP: laborer. Ch: none. G.
- Kentucky*
- Henderson, Dr. J. R., Annville Inst., Annville. Ph: Annville local. PP: Dir. of Education. Ch: 1 (18 mos.). O (4), Ms, S.R.A. AR: Ky. 21. Com.act.: Community School, Ky. mountain life. "Please write in advance."
- Dingman, Helen H., Berea College, Berea. Ph: 9511. PP: Instructor in Sociology. *, L. G. AR: U.S. 25. Com.act.: Berea College, Council of Southern Mt. Workers, Mt. Maternal Health League.
- Marvel, Marie, Box 2013, Berea College, Berea. PP: Itinerant Recreation Leader, Council of Southern Mt. Workers. * (when home), G. "Might be able to direct people to interesting activities in mountain centers, Ky., Tenn., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ala., Va., and W.Va."
- Gingrich, Rev. and Mrs. Albert, Witherspoon College, Buckhorn. PP: Assoc. Pastor Ch: 3.

- O (2), others, L. Ms. AR: 80, 15 to Hazard, Ky.
- Amich, D. C., 403 Oakhurst Ave., *Hazard*. Ph: Main 109 or 292. PP: Supt., Home Mission Mt. Work, Presby. Church, U.S.A. Ch: 2 (adult). *, L, G. AR: U.S. 15, 80.
- Van Horne, R. M., *Jackson*. Ph: 53. PP: Principal, H.S. Ch: 3. *, L, G. AR: 15, 30. Com.act.: schools, missions.
- Sanders, Irwin T., 107 Shady Lane, *Lexington*. Ph: Shelby 3152-X. PP: prof. Ch: 2. *, L (with advance notice), G. AR: U.S. 60, 25. Com.act.: Citizens' Committee. "Teaching courses on *The Community*."
- Maine*
- Eldridge, Miss Laura, 20 Payson St., *Portland*. Ph: 2-5436. PP: Reference Librarian. O (1 room), no Ms. *, L, G. AR: U.S. 1, 26. Com.act.: Town Hall Forum, Com. Concert, College Club, YWCA, YMCA.
- Williams, Gerald, *Vinalhaven*. PP: fisherman-farmer; unmarried. O (1). Ms. *, L. AR: No. 1 to Rockland, ferry to Vinalhaven. Com.act.: fishermen's cooperative.
- Wentworth, B. F., *Wilton*. Ph: 60. PP: minister. Ch: 1 (adult). *, L, G. AR: 2, 4. Com.act.: Community Recreation Program, 4 years active.
- Maryland*
- Herbster, Ernest and Hildegard, 1123 North Eutaw St., *Baltimore* 1. Ph: Sa 7526. PP: Administrator in International Education. O (1), Ms; L (parties larger than 1). AR: U.S. 1 to Florida. Com.act.: interracial art school, grocery co-op, Bannockburn Housing Co-op.
- Trast, Merton, J., 19-K Ridge Rd., *Greenbelt*. Ph: 6871. PP: Dir., Education. Ch: 3, O 2-3, at times), Ms. Greenbelt: near Wash., D.C. (an experiment in town planning started by U.S. Govt.; several cooperatives formed.)
- Massachusetts*
- Potter, Mrs. T. S., 82 N. Prospect, *Amherst*. PP: former teacher of sociology in China. Ch: 3 (high school age). G.
- Booth, Don and Lois, 38 Milton St., *North Andover*. Ph: Lawrence 24804. PP: Am. Youth Hostel Sec'y. Ch: 1 (2 mos.). G.
- Allen, Earle, F., Cross St., *Norwell*. Ph: 167. PP: farmer. Ch: 3 (adults). O (2), Ms. AR: No. 3 & 3A thru; No. 1 within 10 mi. Com.act.: Forum & Com. Club.
- Drury, Roger and Virginia, RFD, *Sheffield*. Ph: 16-5. PP: farming. Ch: 3. O (2), Ms. AR: U.S. 7, 44. Com.act.: "Berkshire Little Symphony."
- Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. L., R.D. Box 70, *Vineyard Haven*. Ph: 762-M-4. PP: Prof. Education, N.Y.U., retiring Sept. '48. O (3), Ms. AR: boat from New Bedford or Woods Hole, Mass., to Vineyard Haven. Com.act.: Grange, co-op dairy, consumers co-op, M.V. Agri. Society. Note: spending acad. year '47-'48 in Hawaii.
- Everitt, Harold E., 51 Harrison Ave., *West Lynn*. Ph: Saugus 0662-R. PP: Engineer. Ch: 3. O (2). Ms. AR: No. 1 (2 mi. away). Com.act.: Lynnhurst Co-op Society, Lynnhurst Community Improvement Comm. "Advance notice if possible."
- Michigan*
- Williston, Miss Margaret R., 4264 W. Outer Dr., *Detroit* 21. Ph: Un 2-6884. PP: Coun. of Social Agencies. G.
- Duchaine, Wm. J., *Escanaba*. Ph: 2797 home, 692, office. PP: Ed., Daily Press. Ch: 4. *, L, G. AR: U.S. 2, 41. Com.act.: Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, etc.
- Bohnstedt, Werner A., R.F.D. 4, Box 445-C, *Lansing* (location: corner of Stoll Rd. & Wood St.). Ph: 74161. PP: Prof., Mich. S. College. Ch: 3. O (2-3, except in winter). Ms. *, L, G. AR: U.S. 16, 27.
- Wray, Robert, Saline Valley Farm, *Saline*. PP: Mgr. of cannery. O (1-2, double bed), Ms. AR: U.S. 12, 112, 23. Saline Valley: a co-op farm com.
- Minnesota*
- Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar, *Askov*. Ph: 21. PP: Editor & Publisher, former gov. of Minn. Ch: 1. O (2 & children), Ms. S.R.A. AR: 23, 61. Com.act.: Danish tradition—co-ops, garden club, nursery, newspaper & publishing.
- Schirber, Martin E., St. John's U., *Collegeville*. PP: Dean. O (5-10, only in summer). Ms. S.R.A. AR: U.S. 52.
- Thorson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell M., 422 14th Ave., S.E., *Minneapolis*. PP: Empl. by U. of Minn. Ch: 2. O (2), Ms.

Torstenon, Joel, 2325 S. 8th St., *Minneapolis*.
PP: Sociology Teacher. Ch: 2. O (1). Ms.
*. Com.act.: religious com. developing in
that area.

Gibas, Andrew and Grace, 80 Arthur Ave.,
S.E., *Minneapolis* 14. Ph: Gladstone 7556.
PP: Chemist and housewife. Ch: 3. O (2-
3), no Ms. *. Com.act.: Circle Pines Co-op
Community, Midland Co-op Wholesale.

Fisher, Seth, Route 7, White Bear Ave., *St. Paul* 9. Ph: Garfield 0794X. PP: Co-op
Educ. Dir. Ch: 6. O (2), Ms. Com.act.:
several cooperatives.

Dettweiler, Wm. J., c/o Com. Health Center,
Two Harbors. Ph: 812F14. PP: Exec. Dir.,
Community Health Center. Ch: 1. O (2-3),
Ms. AR: 61, 53. Com.act.: co-op hospital
and health center. "A week or two advance
notice, if possible."

Missouri

Bucher, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent W., Shannon-
dale Community House, *Gladden*. PP: rural
minister. Ch: 3. O (6 and more on notice),
Ms. AR: 50 mi. S. of U.S. 66 on State No.
19. Com.act.: rural, religious and social
center in Ozark Hills; log cabin where
guests can cook.

Nebraska

Strempe, Rev. V. L., *Blair*. Ph: Blue 114.
PP: Prof. of Sociology. O (2), Ms. AR:
U.S. 30.

Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Harald A., Rte. 1,
Box 41, *Hampson*. Ph: Marquette 1530.
PP: farmer. Ch: 1 (9 mos.). *, L, G. AR:
30, 81, 14, 34. Com.act.: folk games,
lectures.

Fedde, Margaret, 3848 Dudley, *Lincoln*. Ph:
6-2573. PP: Chairman, Dept. Home Eco-
nomics. *, L, G. AR: 30, 6. Com.act.: folk
dancing organization.

Nevada

Drown, Mrs. Eugene, 429 Court St., *Elko*.
Ph: 461J. PP: Teacher in Rural School. O
(possibly in summer, 2-4), Ms (possibly in
summer), *, L (would try). AR: 40. Com.
act.: service clubs, churches, swimming pool,
county fair and races.

New Hampshire

Rabethge, Priscilla L., Recreation Office, *Durham*. Ph: 304. PP: Recreation Specialist. *,
L, G. AR: U.S. 1, 4, N.H. 16, 108, 155.

Com.act.: campus town, Dover and Ports-
mouth nearby have YM & YWCAs, Youth
Councils, etc.

Sehnert, Frank H., H-10 College Rd., *Durham*. Ph: 62-M. PP: student and orchard
manager. Ch: 1 (4 mos.). O (2), Ms. AR:
U.S. 4, 1, State 16, 125. Com.act.: campus
social activities and lecture series.

Orr, Clement W., *Franklin*. Ph: 273-M1. PP:
Custodian Daniel Webster Birthplace. O
(2), Ms. AR: 3, 4.

Anglim, Paul G., South Road, *Hopkinton*.
Ph: Contoocook 42 Ring 21. PP: Photo-
grapher. Ch: 1. O (12-14), Ms (break-
fasts, possibly more). AR: 100 yds. to U.S.
202. N.H. 9, 103. Com.act.: ballet theatre,
summer photography school.

Wend, Milton, *North Sandwich*. Ph: C. Sand-
wich 65-4. PP: self-employed. Ch: 7 (adults
except 2). O (1-2, usually). Ms. *, L. AR:
U.S. 3, N.H. 16, 113. Com.act.: School of
Country Living, Productive Homestead Re-
search Foundation, etc.

Faegre, Meg Barden, Juniper Hill, *Stoddard*.
PP: Dir. Interracial Children's Camp. Ch:
2. O (4). Ms. AR: 9, 10, 123. Com.act.:
square dancing.

New Jersey

Pielstick, Don F., 20 Madison Ave., *Madison*.
Ph: 6-1968M. PP: Field Sec'y Home Mis-
sions Council of N.A. Ch: 4. O (3-4) (sum-
mer up to 8). Ms. AR. U.S. 24 at door.

Cavender, John C., 1 South Railroad Avenue,
Mahwah. Ph: Cragmere 8-3780. PP: West-
ern Elec. Engineer. Ch: 3. O (2). Ms. AR:
17 and U.S. 202, within ¼ mile.

Warren, Robert, Provinceline Rd., *Princeton*.
Ph: 1240M. PP: student (father is Prof. of
Economics). O (1-2), Ms (a few). *, L.
AR: 1, 27. Com.act.: Univ., Inst. for Ad-
vanced Study, Youth Council.

Roop, Wendell P., Anchorage Farm, *Sewell*.
*, G. AR: 47, 3 miles E.

New York

Bacon, Robert C., RFD No. 1, *Cambridge*.
Ph: 144F3. PP: farmer. Ch: 2. O (2),
Ms. S.R.A. AR: U.S. 9, 7, N.Y. 22, 40.
Com.act.: P.T.A., Co-op Pre-school.

Bilchik, Isidore, 254 Hamilton Rd., *Chap-
pauqua*. Ph: 618. PP: Pres. Hardware Co.
Ch: 3. *, L, G. Com.act.: local Recreation

- Comm., library, birthplace of Horace Greeley, old landmarks.
- Clarkson, George and Elizabeth, The Parsonage, *Dresden*. PP: Minister, Meth. Church. Ch: 1. O (2), Ms (breakfast only). AR: N.Y. 54, 14.
- Bush, Helena and E. Marshall; also Scott, Louis and Naomi, R.D. No. 2, *Elmira*. Ph: 7658. PP: in Remington Rand and Elmira Dairy. Ch: 1. O (4. using double beds). Ms (rates: \$.50 breakfast. \$.75 dinner. Breakfast is early, dinner late). AR: 17 to door.
- Polson, Robert A., 105 Eastwood Avenue, *Ithaca*. (Office: 313 Warren Hall, Cornell U.). Ph: 6167 (home), 3331-Ext. 2691 (office). PP: Ext. Rural Sociologist. Ch: 2. O (only in summer—2). Ms (on a guest basis); *. I., "Please give advance notice."
- Crocker, Lt. Col. Walter R., Trusteeship Dept. United Nations, *Lake Success*. PP: Chief of Africa Section. *, G. AR: 25 and State P'k-wya. "Have not yet found a house or apartment."
- Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck, Route 1, *Manlius*. PP: farmer. O (3-5). Ms. AR: U.S. 11, 20, N.Y. 5. "Our local com. presents challenge—little com. feeling—good theory groups in Syracuse." Note: bedrooms unheated in winter.
- Leeman, Stephen, *New City*. Ph: Nyack 112. Ch: 2. O (2, for 1 night only; must be vacated by 7:30 a.m.). Ms (if guests will help with preparations); no charge for Ms or O. AR: 9W, 303, 59. Com.act.: Rural Co-op Com. Conference.
- Conard, Jane, 222 Centre Ave., *New Rochelle*. Ph: 2-1584. PP: librarian. O, no Ms; *, L, G. AR: U.S. 1, N.Y. 22.
- Coghill, Pattie Lee, Missions Coun., Congregational Churches, 287 4th Ave., N.Y. 10. "Gave up apt. when visiting India 2 years ago." G.
- Sutherland, A. H., 17 Lexington Ave., N.Y. 10. Ph: Gram. 5-7140. PP: Asst. Prof. of Educ. G.
- Hodgdon, Evelyn R., 46 East St., *Oneonta*. Ph: 1217. PP: Asst. Prof., Educ. O (1, rarely, must be woman), Ms (if possible); *, L, G. AR: 7. Com.act.: State Teachers College, interesting rural area.
- Tully, Mrs. Albert R., 700 Walnut St., *Rome*. Ph: 1643. PP: housewife. Ch: 1 (adult). O (2), Ms; S.R.A. AR: 69, 26, 5, 20, 365. Com.act.: Citizens' Coun., adult ed., Committee on Child Care.
- Eckel, Rhea M., 215 Scarboro Drive, *Syracuse*. Ph: 8-1852 (also 4-8514). PP: Exec. Sec'y, N.Y. State Citizens Council. Ch: 4. O, Ms. AR: 5, 20.
- North Carolina*
- Robinson, Mrs. Dana F., Queens College, *Charlotte*. O (1 woman), Ms; *, L, G.
- Hamilton, C. Horace, Box 5428, State College Sta., *Raleigh*. Ph: 6421-312. PP: Head, Dept. of Rural Sociol. Ch: 2. *, G. AR: U.S. 1, 70, 64; location of office: Room 339, 1911 Bldg., State College.
- Stafford, Garland R., *Taylorsville*. Ph: 2596. PP: minister. Ch: 2. *, L, G. AR: U.S. 70, 64, 421, N.C. 90, 16. Com.act.: Com. short-line RR, county hospital in process of development.
- Leach, Robert J., 510 S. Church St., *Winston-Salem*. Ph: 2-0245. PP: College Prof. Ms (at college hall). "Give notice week in advance if possible."
- Ohio*
- Gruhiow, Mr. and Mrs. Leo, c/o 664, St. Clair Ave., *Barberton*. Ph: SH 3871. G.
- Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. John, Lane's End Homestead, *Brookville*. PP: homesteaders, edit "The Interpreter," decentralist publ. Ch: 1 (adult). O (2, winter, 6 in summer). Ms (pot luck). S.R.A. AR: Ohio 35, U.S. 40, 1 week notice.
- Nelson, Marie, R.R. 3, *Brookville*. G.
- Crim, Kenneth, *Buckland*. Ph: 67. PP: Supt. of School. *, G. AR: U.S. 25, 33, 305.
- Cole, Rev. George W., 63 S. High St., c/o Ohio Council of Churches, *Columbus*. Ph: Main 6571. PP: Youth Work Dir. * (office), G. AR: 33, 23, 40, 62, 3, 16, 104. Com.act.: FOR, Youth Council, Council for Democracy, Interracial Group.
- Schmidt, J. P., Ohio State Univ., *Columbus* 10. Ph: Un 3148—351 or 352 (office), Ki 2689 (home). PP: Ext. Rural Sociologist. Ch: 3 (adult). * (office, Townshend Hall, R. 120, O.S.U.). L (would try), G. AR: U.S. 40, 33, 62, 23, Ohio 3, 104, 16.

- Bains, B. B., 619 Delaware Ave., *Dayton* 5. Ph: Ta 4179. PP: Asst. to Pres., Buckeye Iron & Brass Co. Ch: 2 (adult). O (2). Ms (possibly). Note: "No guests until March or April '48."
- Butterworth Farm Community (Don Knoke, Gordon Foster, Al Holtz, Herbert Rolviel), *Foster*. Ph: Loveland 3652. PP: farmers. Ch: 2. O (3 single, or 2 couples and 1 single), Ms; \$.75 overnight lodging.
- Kirkpatrick, E. L., c/o Marietta College, *Marietta*. PP: teacher. Ch: 1 (adult). *, L. G. AR: U.S. 50A. Com.act.: College-Community Relations.
- Mason, Robert T., Marion Broadcasting Co., *Marion*. Ph: 3226. PP: Gen. Mgr. Ch: 2. *, L. AR: 4, 23, 30, 95. 98.
- Steer, Mr. and Mrs. James, *North Lima*. Ph: 92594. PP: teacher. Ch: 2 (adult). O (2-4), Ms. AR: U.S. 62, 224, 422, Ohio 7, 14. "Appreciate advance notice."
- Dickinson, Rev. Edwards and Marjory, *Rio Grande*. Ph: Gallipolis 678-J-3. PP: Minister-at-Large, Cong. Chr. Rural Parishes in SW Ohio. Ch: 5. O (2-5), Ms (if guests will take pot luck, whole wheat). AR: U.S. 35, Ohio 335 (by house). Com.act.: Rio Grande College farm project; rural church program.
- Eastman, Dick and Billie, RR No. 2, *South Charleston* (postal address), location: *Selma*. PP: Field Sec'y, Ind. & Ill. Yearly Meeting of Friends. Ch: 1 (10 mos.). O (3-4); Ms (\$5.00 meal, \$.50 night). AR: U.S. 42, 40, 68.
- Stauffer, William H., *Sugar Creek*. Ph: 49F2. PP: minister. Ch: 2. O (2). Ms. AR: 39. Com.act.: Community Livestock Auction; Food Processing, Canning & Poultry Dressing Plant.
- January, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett P., *Wilmington* (John & Center Sts.). Ph: 2245. PP: loom builder and weaver. * (in studio), L. G. AR: U.S. 62, State 68, 73, 22. Com.act.: Wilmington College.
- Stoops, Mr. and Mrs. Donald J., Trailer 18, Antioch College, *Yellow Springs*. PP: student. O (2, double bed), Ms; \$.75 overnight lodging. "Must be willing to put up with trailer crowding."
- Templin, Ralph, Glen Homestead, *Yellow Springs*. Ph: 1309MX4. PP: ext. teaching Wilmington College. Ch: 1 (adult). O (up to 5 or 6). Ms; S.R.A. AR: 40, 42, 35, 68. A proposed center of decentralist practice and learning.
- Stroop, Mildred, and Switzer, Eleanor, 833 Xenia Avenue, *Yellow Springs*. Ph: 2144 (home), 2161 (office). PP: On Community Service staff. O (1 or 2). Ms (some), L.
- Oklahoma*
- Loomis, Dr. C. B., 811 Blakely St., *Stillwater* (home). 204 Morrill Hall, A & M College, *Stillwater* (office). Ph: 288W. PP: Dir. Community Development Program. *, L. G. AR: U.S. 64, 77. Com.act.: com. development program by A & M College.
- Oregon*
- Hansome, Marius, Ph.D., 305 S.W. Montgomery St., *Portland* 1. PP: author and lecturer. G.
- Kollenborn, Cecil L., P.O. Box 82, *Klamath Falls*. Ph: 9279 (office), 8620 (home). PP: Gen. Sec'y Klamath Co. Y.M.C.A. Ch: 3. Ms (some), *, L (room \$2). AR: 99, 97, 66.
- Bowes, Alden and Ethel, 1938 Hazel Ave., *Salem*. Ph: 2-4791 (office). PP: real estate broker. Ch: 3. O (at times, 1-2), Ms; *, L. AR: 99E, 99W. Com.act.: Willamette Valley Assn. of Friends.
- Gale, Mrs. Charles E., Box 236, *Sherwood*. Ph: 4383. PP: housewife and nut grower. Ch: 3. O (1 or 2 double rooms), Ms. Location: 19 mi. SW of Portland; nearly 1 mi. W of 99W. Com.act.: Garden Home Com. Cannery; Portland Chamber Orchestra Assn.; Portland Symphony Society, etc.
- Pennsylvania*
- Ediger, Elmer, *Akron*. Ph: Ephrata 646. PP: Dir. of Voluntary Services, Mennonite Central Comm. Ch: 1. O (5 if advance notice); Ms; S.R.A. AR: 30, 222, 322. Com.act.: MCC headquarters, relief canneries, Ephrata Cloisters.
- Lutton, Bertram Lee, Route 1, *Doylestown*. Ph: 7404. PP: Dir. Agri. Program. Ch: 2. *, L. G. AR: 611, 313, 309. Com.act.: cooperatives.
- Day, Mr. and Mrs. David, Penn-Craft, *East Millsboro* (house No. 40). Ph: Brownsville 8649 R2. PP: Sec'y Uniontown Production

- Credit Assn. Ch: 4. O (2), Ms (usually). AR: 40. Com.act.: Mothers' Club, Men's Hunting Club, Girls' 4-H, Boy Scouts, several church groups, Catholic and Protestant.
- Otto, George E., "Friendly Acres," *Newtown*, Bucks Co. Ph: 2165. PP: Pres., Construction Co. Ch: 4. O (2), Ms. AR: Pa 532. Com.act.: George School, Bryn Gweled Homesteads. "Please give advance notice."
- Reyner, James D., 439 Shearer St., *North Wales*. Ph: 452. PP: RR Clerk and Borough Secretary. Ch: 2. *. L (possibly), G. AR: 202, 73.
- McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. L. D., *Oakdale*, R.D. 1. PP: oil production, well servicing, independent. O (2), Ms. AR: 22, 30 (10 mi. W. of Pittsburgh). Com.act.: Hungry Club, Presby. Ch., F.O.R., W. Quaker Fellowship.
- Keene, Paul K., *Penns Creek*. PP: farmer. Ch: 2. O (2-3). Ms. AR: No. 104, 1/4 mi. from farm. Com.act.: organic farm; small farm school organizing.
- McAllister, Bard, 104 Fitzwater St., *Phila.* PP: work camps, Am. Friends Serv. Committee. Ch: 2. O (2), Ms; S.R.A. Com.act.: A.F.S.C. projects.
- Friends Neighborhood Guild, 534 North 4th St., *Phila.* 23. (Francis Bosworth, Director). Ph: Ma 7-8236; O, Ms; settlement house.
- Frederick, Floyd G., 130 Main St., *Souderton*. Ph: 2040. PP: Retail Store. *. L, G. AR: 309, 113, 202. Com.act.: service clubs.
- Lefever, Harold R. and Jane F., *Sonnenwald*, Route 1, *Spring Grove*. PP: electrician, farmer. Ch: 1. O (2, under living conditions almost like camping). *. L; rates: free until discussed with guests. Location: 36 mi. S. U.S. No. 30, 9 mi. W. U.S. 111. "Interested in self-sufficient homesteading."
- Sittler, E. L., Jr., 622 Fayette T & T Bldg., *Uniontown*. Ph: 2682 or 2064. PP: insurance salesman. *. L, G. AR: U.S. 30, 40, 51. 119. "Mayoralty candidate."

South Dakota

- Seaman, Richard M., No. 12, Campus Court, *Vermillion*. Ph: 760-R. PP: Prof. of Sociology. U. of S.D. Ch: 2. Ms (on notice), L, G. AR: 77, 81 (U.S.). Com.act.: Museum, Univ. of S.D.. Project of student field work in recreation and group work.

Tennessee

- Ackley, F. B., *Alpine*. Ph: Livingston 4404. PP: Dir., Alpine Rural Life Center. Ch: 3. O (1-25, in a pinch); Ms (upon appointment). AR: Tenn. 42 thru Livingston (7 mi. W), Tenn. 85, 52 thru Alpine. Com. act.: Dale Hollow Interdenominational Parish, Alpine Farms, Forest Reserve, Furniture Shop, Potters, Weavers.
- Taylor, Bernard M., *Alpine*. Ph: Livingston 4404. PP: Minister, Christ Church. Ch: 3. O (1-25), Ms (on notice). AR and com. act.: see F. B. Ackley above. (The staff at Alpine can accommodate guests more easily in autumn, winter, and spring than in summer.)
- Smathers, Eugene, *Big Lick*. PP: rural minister. Ch: 2. O (3, in warm weather), Ms (with notice); *. AR: 70, 28. Com.act.: Homestead project, farm machinery co-op, church. "Please give advance notice."
- Scarritt College Rural Center, *Crossville*. (L. G. Templin, Dir.; Mrs. Maude Nobles, Hostess). O (generally 4-6), Ms; *. L; S.R.A. AR: U.S. 70, Tenn. 28. Com.act.: training courses for rural workers, institute and field work; Big Lick Community, Blue Springs Parish, etc., nearby.
- Hayes, Wayland, 223 Landerdale Rd., *Nashville*. Ph: 8-7914. PP: Prof. Sociology. Ch: 1 (adult). O (possibly, 2), *. L. AR: 70, 41, 31. Com.act.: Colleges: Vanderbilt, Peabody, Scarritt, Fisk, A & I (Negro), Meharry (Negro medical).
- Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. T. L., *Pleasant Hill*. Ph: 17011. PP: Sec'y Pleasant Hill Academy. Ch: 5. Ms (sometimes), *. L, G. AR: 70S. Com.act.: Pleasant Hill Community Assn., Uplands Hospital.
- Thomas, R. F., M.D., Pittman Community Center, *Sevierville*. PP: M.D. and Supt. O, Ms.
- Kelley, Irvin, *Sparta*. R.D. 2. PP: pastor. Ch: 2 (adult). O, Ms. AR: 70S.

Texas

- Hofmann, Jane and Otto, Kyle. PP: organ builder. Ch: 1 (10 mos.). O (1), Ms; *. L. Christian Community Center, 5916 S. Flores St., *San Antonio*. (Robert E. Clee, Dir.). Ms (\$50). AR: 281, 91. Com.act.: Lion's Club.

Stewart, Miss Martha, Box 1592, *Jacksonville*.
Ph: 3158 (Lon Morris College). PP: Conf.
Dir. Rural Work. O (1 or more), Ms (at
college dining hall). L, S.R.A. Com.act.:
churches, com. concerts ass'n., etc.

Vermont

Mayer, C. H., R.F.D., *Jamaica*. Ph: 19-13. PP:
farmer. Ch: 2. O (2), Ms. AR: Vt. 7, 30.
Com.act.: Pikes Fall's Community House.
"We are democratic socialists."

Nearing, Scott, *Jamaica*. PP: Farmer and
teacher. O (3-4), Ms; S.R.A. AR: U.S. 5,
7, Vt. 30 within 2 miles.

Brungardt, Mrs. A. O., State House, *Mont-
pelier*. (res., 141 Main St.) Ph: 1500—ext.
830 (office), 1928 (home). PP: State Dir.
of Recreations. Ms (when possible). *, L, G.
"Traveling much of the time."

Virginia

Ziegler, Edward K., *Bridgewater*. Ph: 28-W.
PP: pastor. Ch: 3. O (2-4), Ms, (break-
fast rates less). AR: U.S. 11, Va. 42. "No
smoking in home please."

Royer, Donald, *Luray*. PP: pastor. *, L, G.
AR: 11, 250 (U.S.).

Bittinger, Rev. Foster M., *Port Republic*. Ph:
Harrisonburg, Goods Mill 32-F-20. PP:
pastor. Ch: 4 (1 at home). O (2 or a
family), Ms; (free hospitality within reason-
able limits). AR: U.S. 11, 33 and Skyline
Park Drive. Com.act.: many fine cooperatives
in county.

Kettering, Harold E., Route 2, *Stanardsville*.
PP: pastor, Brethren. Ch: 2. O (4), Ms
(half rates for children). AR: 29, 33, 230,
250. "Our com. is undeveloped but it is
our hope that thru the fellowship of com-
minded people, we can get ideas for im-
provement."

Washington

Olsen, Edward G., Route 8, Box 21, *Olympia*.
Ph: 8178. PP: State Office of Educ. Ch: 2.
*, L. AR: 99.

West Virginia

Robinson, Felix G., *Arthurdale*. PP: clergy-
man. Ch: 4. O (2), Ms. AR: 7, 92. Com.
act.: Community Church, Community Club.
Banks, Mrs. Z. Irene, Box 215, *Institute*. Ph:
82-306. O (1 now, more later), Ms; *, L.
AR: U.S. 19, 21, 35, 60. Com.act.: PTA,
Home Makers.

Wisconsin

Kolb, Carl and Marie, Robbinswood Farms,
Delavan. Ph: Walworth X425. PP: farm
manager. O (3-4), Ms (breakfast). AR:
"Live on U.S. 14 between Walworth and
Darien. Com.act.: recreation council, com.
council, Grange, A.A.U.W.

Ferris, Rev. H. H., *Hancock*. Ph: 2623. PP:
clergyman. Ch: 3 (adult). O (6), Ms. AR:
U.S. 51, Wisc. 13. Com.act.: community
church, com. hall, experimental farm, girls'
camp.

Wileden, A. F., 4129 Iroquois Drive, *Madison*.
Ph: F680W. PP: Prof. Rural Sociology. Ch:
2. *, L, G. Com.act.: Extension and teach-
ing in com. organization.

Bryner, Mrs. Elaine, R. 2, *Markesan*. Ph:
47F3. PP: teaching. G. Com.act.: Grand
River Co-op, Grand River 4-H Club (or-
ganized by Farm Bureau).

Taylor, Joe M., Dir., Health Hobby Farms.
R. No. 2, Box 294, *Oconomowoc*. Ph: 486R.
PP: Life Insurance Salesman. Ch: 1. O (up
to 6), Ms, S.R.A. AR: 19, 67. Com.act.:
"Over 60 organizations in this town of
4500. Home on Labelle Lake."

Dahir, Fred and Ethel, *Prairie du Sac*. Ph:
61125. PP: farmer. Ch: 3. O (2 rooms,
double beds); no Ms (perhaps next year).
AR: 12, 14. "We came from Chicago, 1943,
to join Fellowship Farm, a community
group; are now farming on our own."

Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. T. J., 1148 Sunkist
Ave., *Waukesha*. PP: Research Metallurgist,
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee. Ch: 3. O (4,
adults), Ms. AR: 16, 18, 41, 45.

Foreign — Canada

Manitoba

Siemens, Mr. and Mrs. J. J., Box 115, *Altona*.
PP: farmer. Ch: 2. O (2-4), Ms. AR: Hwy
14; C.P. Railway. Com.act.: cooperatives,
com. projects, (a Mennonite com.). "Will
be away on trip until April 1948."

Nova Scotia

Murray, Elizabeth, *Tatamagouche*, Nova Sco-
tia. PP: Adult Educ. Field Rep. O (3), Ms.
AR: Acadia Coach.

Ontario

Colley, Louise, 25 Dundonald (home), 91
Dunlop (office), *Barrie*. Ph: 2610 (h), 2330
(o). PP: Recreation Dir., Simcoe County.

*, L. G. AR: No. 11 to Parry Sound and Muskoka. Com.act.: Community Life Training Inst.; Simcoe Co. Arts and Crafts; Huronia House Museum Midland; Barrie Drama Club. "Would appreciate advance note."

Keith, Gordon, 238 Donald Ave., Toronto. Ph: MU 1762. PP: YMCA Sec'y. Ch: 1.

*, L (could try), G. Com.act.: Com. Coun-

cil, Canning Co-ops.

Saskatchewan

Smith, David, Parl't Bldgs., Dept. of Educ., Regina. PP: Dir., Adult Education. Ch: 2. O (3-4), Ms (note: O & Ms available only during summer at Regina Beach, 40 miles from Regina. Have to use phone messenger). AR: No. 11.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

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|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ackley, F. B., Tenn. | Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. L., Mass. | Gormly, Walter, Iowa |
| Aldrich, Bernard L., Colo. | Crim, Kenneth, Ohio | Graybill, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E., Ind. |
| Allen, Earle F., Mass. | Crocker, Lt. Col. Walter R., N.Y. | Grulow, Mr. and Mrs. Leo, Ohio |
| Amich, D. C., Kentucky | Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. T. L., Tenn. | Guthrie, W. B., Ind. |
| Anderson, Hugh H., Calif. | Dahir, Fred and Ethel, Wisc. | Hamilton, C. Horace, N.C. |
| Anglim, Paul G., N.H. | Day, Mr. and Mrs. David W., Penn. | Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. T. J., Wisc. |
| Bacon, Robert C., N.Y. | Dettweiler, Wm. J., Minn. | Hansome, Marius, Oregon |
| Bains, B. B., Ohio | Dickinson, Rev. Edward, Ohio | Hanson, Richard E., Ga. |
| Banks, Mrs. Z. Irene, W. Va. | Dingman, Helen H., Kentucky | Harper, William, Ind. |
| Baumgartel, Rev. Howard J., Ind. | Drown, Mrs. Eugene, Nevada | Hayes, Wayland J., Tenn. |
| Benton, W. C., Ark. | Drury, Roger and Virginia, Mass. | Henderson, C. M. C., Calif. |
| Biltchik, Isidore, N.Y. | Duchaine, Wm. J., Mich. | Henderson, Dr. J. R., Ky. |
| Bittinger, Rev. Foster M., Va. | Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck, N.Y. | Herbster, Ernest and Hildgard, Md. |
| Bliss, Mrs. Ruth S., Calif. | Duveneck, Josephine W., Calif. | Hield, Willard W., Colorado |
| Blood, Robert O., Iowa | Eastman, Dick and Billie, Ohio | Hodgdon, Evelyn R., N.Y. |
| Bohnstedt, Werner A., Mich. | Eckel, Rhea M., N.Y. | Hofmann, Jane and Otto, Texas |
| Booth, Don and Lois, Mass. | Eddy, Norman C., Conn. | Houston, Ora, D.C. |
| Borucki, Mrs. S. J., Calif. | Ediger, Elmer, Pa. | Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Fla. |
| Bowes, Alden and Ethel, Oregon | Eldridge, Miss Laura, Maine | January, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett P., Ohio |
| Brungardt, Theresa S. Mrs. A. O.), Vt. | Elrod, James H., Kan. | Jones, Rev. Alan T., Ind. |
| Bryner, Mrs. Elaine, Wisc. | Everitt, Harold E., Mass. | Keene, Paul K., Pa. |
| Bucher, Vincent W., Mo. | Faegre, Meg Barden, N.H. | Keith, Gordon, Canada |
| Burcham, George and Evelyn, Calif. | Farr, I. N., Kan. | Kelley, Irvin, Tenn. |
| Bush, Helen and E. Marshall, N.Y. | Fedde, Margaret, Neb. | Kelsey, Mrs. Alice M., Conn. |
| Butterworth Farm, Ohio | Ferris, Rev. H. H., Wisc. | Kettering, Rev. Harold E., Va. |
| Cameron, Esther, Calif. | Flora, Samuel E., Kansas | Kirkpatrick, E. L., Ohio |
| Cavender, John G., N.J. | Frederick, Floyd G., Pa. | Klinkel, Mrs. Martha B., Iowa |
| Christian Community Center, Texas | Friends Neighborhood Guild, Pa. | Kolb, Carl and Marie, Wisc. |
| Clarkson, George and Elizabeth, N.Y. | Fisher, Seth, Minn. | Kollenborn, Cecil L., Ore. |
| Coghill, Pattie Lee, N.Y. | Gale, Mrs. Charles E., Oregon | Landes, Carl and Martha, Colo. |
| Cole, Rev. George W., Ohio | Gibas, Andrew and Grace, Minn. | Laughlin, Don and Lois, Iowa |
| Colley, Louise, Canada | Gingrich, Rev. and Mrs. A. E., Ky. | Leach, Robert J., N.C. |
| Conrad, Jane, N.Y. | | Leeman, Stephen, N.Y. |
| Cowger, Mrs. W. L., Calif. | | |

LeFever, Harold and Jane F., Pa.	Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar, Minn.	Steer, Mr. and Mrs. James, Ohio
Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil, Ind.	Pielstick, Don F., N.J.	Steger, E. J., Ill.
Loomis, Dr. C. B., Okla.	Pitou, Miss Anne, Calif.	Stewart, Miss Martha, Texas
Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. John, Ohio	Polson, Robert A., N.Y.	Stoops, Mr. and Mrs. Donald J., Ohio
Lutton, Bertram Lee, Pa.	Potter, Mrs. T. S., Mass.	Strempeke, Rev. V. L., Nebr.
MacLean, Ed., Colorado	Progressive Farmer, Ala.	Stroop, Mildred, and Switzer, Eleanor, Ohio
McAllister, Bard, Penn.	Puharich, Dr. and Mrs. H. K., Calif.	Sutherland, A. H., N.Y.
McCallister, C. G., Conn.	Rabethge, Priscilla L., N.H.	Taylor, Bernard M., and Ackley, F. B., Tenn.
McClain, Howard G., Georgia	Reyner, Jas. D., Pa.	Taylor, Jos. M., Wisc.
McDougall, Mrs. Robt. H., Ga.	Robinson, Mrs. Dana F., N.C.	Templin, Ralph, Ohio
McLaughlin, Jan, Calif.	Robinson, Felix G., W. Va.	Thomas, R. F., Tenn.
McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. L. D., Pa.	Royer, Donald, Va.	Thorson, Russell M., Minn.
Macedonia Co-op Community, Ga.	Sanders, Ed and Marian, Calif.	Torstenson, Joel, Ohio
Marvel, Marie, Ky.	Sanders, Irwin T., Ky.	Townsend, Mildred and Ralph, Kans.
Mason, Robert T., Ohio	Scarritt College Rural Center, Tenn.	Trast, Merton J., Md.
Mayer, C. H., Vt.	Schirber, Martin E., Minn.	Tully, Mrs. Albert R., N.Y.
Mayer, Phil and Eleanor, Calif.	Schmidt, J. P., Ohio	Van Horne, R. M., Ky.
Miller, Vernon, Calif.	Schnucker, Calvin, Iowa	Walther, Erich and Genevieve, Calif.
Miller, Eldo W., Ill.	Seaman, Richard M., S.D.	Warren, Robert, N.J.
Mitchell, Mrs. Louise N., Calif.	Seghers, E. M., Ind.	Wend, Milton, N.H.
Murray, Elizabeth, Canada	Schnert, Frank H., N.H.	Wentworth, B. F., Maine
Nearing, Scott, Vermont	Shriver, Ruth, Ill.	Weybright, Geo. D., Ind.
Nelson, Marie E., Ohio	Sibley, Mulford Q., Ill.	Wileden, A. F., Wisc.
Newby, Bill and Bea, Calif.	Siemens, Mr. and Mrs. J. J., Canada	Williams, Gerald, Maine
Olsen, Edward G., Wash.	Sittler, E. L., Jr., Pa.	Williston, Margaret R., Mich.
Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W., Calif.	Smathers, Eugene, Tenn.	Wilson, Dan and Rosalie, Calif.
Orr, Clement W., N.H.	Smith, David, Canada	Wilson, Simon N., D.C.
Otto, George E., Pa.	Stafford, Garland R., N.C.	Wray, Robert, Mich.
Pacific Oaks Friends School, Calif.	Stannard, C. L. and Deane, Iowa	Young, Pauline V., Calif.
Petersen, Harald A., Nebr.	Stauffer, Wm. H., Ohio	Ziegler, Edward K., Va.

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At Celo, North Carolina, a small group of women is beginning to make men's shirts of "Everfast" brand seersucker cloth. They point out that a year's laundry bills will pay for such a shirt, since it will not require ironing. Orders for these shirts may be sent in care of Community Service, Inc.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RECOMMENDS

MY COUNTRY SCHOOL DIARY, by Julia Weber. Harpers, 1946. Price \$3.00. "In four years of intelligent, unconventional teaching, a nondescript assemblage of boys and girls ranging from five to seventeen years old, and from morons to children of good intelligence, was turned into a cooperative, self-respecting, purposeful group. This change was not the result of novel methods, but of sincerely and sensibly facing day-by-day problems with persistent interest and good will. We have here in plain view the basic process by which civilization is brought into being. . . . This reviewer does not know of a more important work on rural education within several decades."—ARTHUR E. MORGAN.

YOUR COMMUNITY: ITS PROVISION FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION, SAFETY, WELFARE, by Joanna C. Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation, 1947. Price \$1.50. A guide for the study and survey of a community's provision in the areas indicated. This third revised edition includes extensive changes, especially in the fields of housing, medical care, consumer protection and public assistance. No one planning a survey of his community should be without this book.

THE SMALL COMMUNITY LOOKS AHEAD, by Wayland J. Hayes. Harcourt, Brace, 1947. Price \$3.00. An appreciable addition to the literature on the small community. Well organized and clearly written, the book merits wide attention as a text, a manual for leaders or perhaps as a collection of good essays in which civic-minded busy people may find encouragement for their community tasks.

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SMALL TOWN, by Granville Hicks. Macmillan, 1947. Price \$3.50. The story of a single small town, its development, its organization, its institutions, and its people and their problems, both as individuals and as a community.

PLAINVILLE, U. S. A., by James West. Columbia University Press, 1945. Price \$2.75. A detailed study of a "backward" community by an anthropologist.

Order from: COMMUNITY SERVICE, INC., Yellow Springs, Ohio. A new complete list of books and pamphlets is available.